RE PATRIOT, MAY, 23

the Government had shown the courage to make Mr. Hirinnayya a Senior Assistant Commissioner and kept him in his present place. This would have removed a lot of heart burnings in the Judicial Department and the supersessions in the Department, in which he is, would have been regarded as either *Vis Major* or a supersession effected on special grounds. It is a pity that the Government have not shown themselves equal to the demands of the situation. We, however, [illegible] shall be the last invasion of the Judicial Department and that hereafter all appointments and promotions in the Judicial Department shall be made by selection from among the Judicial Officers or the Bar. Unless this is done, the Judicial Department will have to remain in its present demoralised condition. The Government should learn to show a moral courage in making appointments. Promotions must be given ordinarily on the score of service and seniority. In special cases they should be made on the ground of merit. Exceptional talent should, of course, be permitted to steal a march over mediocrities in the best interests of the Public Service. His Highness the Maharaja would promote the efficiency of the administration if His Highness pays particular attention to this point.

heavy.

The Cauvery Project.

THE CAUVERY RESERVOIR PROJECT of the Mysore Government has already made progress sufficient to store water to an extent that is a sufficient guarantee against the shortage of water required for power generation at Sivasamudram, the Electric Power works of the Mysore State situated lower down on the banks of the Cauvery. The Kannambody dam, which makes this possible has already been raised to the height of 51 ft. on the river bed and from 55 ft. to 74 ft. at the flanks. The Mysore Government Order, reviewing the Public Works Administration Report, to which we are indebted for these facts, says that the Government are glad that the subject of giving irrigational facilities to ryots of lands submerged by the reservoir is receiving careful and special attention. At first sight, the sentence reads curiously, and one wonders what irrigational facilities can be given to lands submerged by the Kannambodi lake. It was inevitable, however, that the erecting of this barrage would render a large tract of richly irrigated, cultivated land uninhabitable, so it was part of the scheme that the villagers dispossessed under the scheme, should be found homes and fields elsewhere. It will be hard on them if, in pursuance of this project and promise, the ryots should be dumped on lands not possessing the irrigational and other facilities belonging to their submerged lands, and it is a scheme to prevent this that the Government have made the remark referred to.

Advice to Indian Rulers

"Build up within your own State a body of your own subjects on whom you can rely to serve you. Take them young, educate them, select the best, fit them for high places and when they are fit, confer high places upon them. Give them responsibility, enlist their interest and sympathy in the work of administration, and I confidently predict that you will not regret the step you have taken.

LORD HARDINGE AT INDORE.

to the appointment of outsiders in the Public Service of Mysore. H. E. Lord Hardinge and a number of other Viceroys have been advising the Rulers of Native States to train their own men and to confer upon them the places of trust and responsibility. This appointment among others is indirect violation of the advice of H. E. Lord Hardinge. When such appointments are made by Government those whose claims are superseded bow to the inevitable. They smile because they cannot strike. They begin to do perfunctory work and the loss to the Government caused by such appointments is great, if not, incalculable. The Government ought to place themselves in the position of those whose claims they trample under foot. Unless the Government know this and act upon it, good and efficient administration is unattainable. We hope that the observations made herein will be carefully considered at least in future arrangements.

THE JUDICIAL EFFICIENCY.

Mr. S. Hirianniaya, M.A., B.L., has been made a Sub-Judge and has been seconded in the Judicial Department. He acts as Private Secretary to the Dewan with a special allowance. We congratulate him on his promotion which, we think, he has well deserved by his hard work. He was in the Judicial Department and we may look upon his appointment as one which fell to the lot of one who worked hard in the Judicial Service. We are, however, opposed to the invasion of the Judicial Department by men from the other Departments of the State. The Judicial Department should be looked upon as a Technical Department. Those who are in other Departments and have no touch with the Judicial Department should never be inflicted on the Judicial Department in the interests the efficiency of the Department. The Government should, once for all, give up the policy of putting round men in square holes and square men in round holes. The policy of appointing men to the Judicial Service and making them do work, other than Judicial, is [illegible] objectionable. We would [illegible]

If the administration of a country is to become extinct nepotism and favouritism in appointments and promotions should be religiously eschewed. Whenever a vacancy occurs those who aspire for it must be made to undergo a Competetive Examination in doing the work which belongs to the vacant post and whoever does that work better than others should be selected for the post. This used to be done during the British Commission days. It is now honoured more in the breach than in the observance. The consequence is that there are in the State a number of officers and officials whose abilities, experience and capacity for work are in the inverse ratio to the salaries and allowances they get. There are many clerks who are out and out superior to their official superiors. This State of things should not be allowed to disgrace this 20th century. We hope that this will engage the careful consideration of His Highness the Maharaja and his Government.

AN INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PHILOSOPHY.

ANCIENT India has been regarded as the home of transcendental philosophy. Even the Western savants of the present day pay a spontaneous homage to the culture of Ancient India. With all their admiration for the ancient wisdom of the Hindus, their knowledge of Hindu Philosophy, is very limited. The scholars of the East and the West are conscious of this. It is this consciousness that has led to the establishment of an Indian Institute of Philosophy at Amalner, Bombay, for post graduate studies and research work in the Philosophy. It is two Mill-owners that have come forward to establish this Institute. It is proposed to grant six fellow-ships of the value of Rs. 50 to 100 each, per month to University graduates with special qualifications in Philosophy. Facilities for residence and study will be provided for at the Institute. These Mill-owners have decided to place at the disposal a sum of one lakh

Government whether a free born Bri subject has not the right to use the ro And the question is discussed at every polit Conference. If the right to use pu roads and streets is a social question in In how does it become a political question South Africa? Let no one suppose that I attempting to justify the action of the So African Government. My point is to sh how very inconsistent such agitations bec when the use of public roads and streets denied to a section of our countrymen in our coun ry. All castes pay taxes for the up-k of the road, etc., and yet only the higher ca can enjoy the use of them. Can anything more flagrant injustice? Those who are desp a low castes look to the Government to red such grievances, and it is hoped that the Gov ment will turn their attention to the scanda state of affairs that exist in certain part Malabar.

The Committee that rejected the a resolution accepted the following proposit and it was passed at the Conference :—"T Conference regrets that the Rameswa Devasthanam Committee should make invidious distinctions with regard to Malaya worshippers in the Rameswaram temple." this resolution any political bearing? When Committee found reasons for rejecting the ot prop sition, how did it accept this one? H inconsistent! how unjust! It is hoped t the Committee, unless it thinks it an i sponsible body, will explain their cond It is when such unreasonable things are d in the name of the "people" that one is temp to say that resolutions passed at our Conferen are the works of mere cliques, and that r solutions are not worth the paper on wh th y are printed

Before concluding, may I request you to pe s your opinion whether or not the rejec proposition is a purely social one?

SRINU.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"C. E. M. S."—No.—ED.

The Mysore Patriot

Fiat Justitia Ruat Cœlu

Every Tuesday

THE MYSORE PATRIOT, MAY 23, 1916

The Mysore Economic Conference.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

Applications for scholarships are invited from persons anxious to receive practical training in factories or workshops. Apply with details as to qualifications to the Secretary, Industries and Commerce Committee, "Bedford House," High Ground, Bangalore.

C. Ranganatha Rao Sahib,
Secretary,
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The Mysore Economic Conference.

...minations to qualify men ambitious to hold the most lucrative and responsible positions o Companies. Secretaries in these days of company enterprise where millions of pounds worth of capita is invested. The qualifications as certified by these Boards of practical experts are looked upon very high in the Commercial world of Great Britain in particular, and the other parts of the British Empire in general, more because both the curricula of studies and the examinations are conducted by those men who stand in the best position to lay down a test, which they, by reason of their experience, consider not only the most suitable but the most ... the respective branches of their activi-